Mow York. April 3, 1853

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL, THERE'S A FAY."—a dopting this trite saying as their motio, the copies's Hatters have gained for themselves a position is a matter world. Their pring Hat adds new become to their fairly carned reputs on Blandard prices \$\foatstyle{c} and \$\foatstyle{c} \text{HAT Finishers}^*\$ Union, to 11 Fark-row, opposite the Aster.

SPRING FASHION HATS AND CAPS .- AS ge a variety as can be found in this city—unsurpassed may for beauty, durability or cheapness, at the One Price ge, No. 123 Canal at.

Explanations, remarks complimentary, the whys and wherefores are all unsecessary; it is enough for this great city and are solving to the man, that PREEMAN, the hatter, No. 30 Fulten at, is manufacts ing all kinds of Hata 20 per cent below the usual price, and unsurpassed by any in a yle and quality. FREEMAN, No. 30 Fulton-at, near Geld.

A HAT WORTH WEARING .- Buy your at, if you wish a real spring hat, bright as the season it-all, of Knox. His standard price is but four dollars, and is productions are universally popular.

WARNOCK'S, No. 275 Broadway, Irag House, offer their beautiful Spring Hats with in-cased confidence, assured that no former pattern has one entistancerily borns the test of observation or met we ready approval.

CASH JOBBING STORE .- TO THE ATTEN-UASH JOBBING STORE.—IO THE ATTEM-TION OF SHERWD MERCHANTS.—NINE SEPARATE AND METHOT ORGANIZATIONS UNDER ON FIRM.—We can sew the most extensive assertment of Goods offered in its city. Our system is a division of Goods under the head I Departments, with securate organization and acceusity; incurse energy, economy and ability. The Heads of Departments are educated for the station ad duty they are called upon to perform. Hostery Department, Samuel Groccock, Purchaser and

et and Oil Cloth Department, W. P. Barry, Puror and Manager. solen Department and all Goods suited for Men's rand the Trimmings therefor, Daxter Tiffany, Pur-

Wear and the Trimmings therefor, Datter Intaly, Purchases and Manager.

Yankee Notice Department, a separate and distinct
stock, as complete as any establishment exclusively in the
line, John S. Shelley Purchaser and Manager.

Print and Gingham Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Demestic Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser,
and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Women's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Out Goods are offered at NET CASH PRICES, undeviating
and uniform.

New Mantillas, Silks, Grenadines, rape de Paris Deona Meria, Bareges, Muslin de Leine, aperial Satin Pinde, printed Jaconets, Lawas, Organdies outards, Oanton Crape, and other dhawle, in full according to the Control of is Also, India Shawis, below their value. These is in quadity, style and price are sure to meet the applied of purchasers.

TIFFARY & CUTTINS, Mo. 121 Breadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—The best steck of Men's and Boys' Clothing is at BOUORTON & KRAPP'S, No. 13 Maiden-lane, consisting of a great variety of Spring garments. Also, large stock of Linea Coats, ghirts, Cellare, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

GENTLEMANLY SATISFACTION .- The satfaction a gentleman feels in securing a set of elegantly ade Shirst that fit, can be suprecuated by these in the abit of giving their orders to GREEN. No. 1 Actor House, mactual to the hour, and perfectly adapted to the figure, a Shirts are always ready at the time premised, and are require alteration.

Hostery .- It has been decided by dis-ATONIERY.—It has been decided by dis-orisinating buyers that the best bargains in Hosiery and Under-garmonic are secured at A. RANKIN & Co.'s, No. 148 Sowery. Importing and manufacturing tenewelves A. 148 & Co. see able to sell the best goods at the lewest prices, the asying for their custome's two or three profits. Call and examine. Wholesale and restall

THE ART OF CUTTING PANTALOOMS. -- EVory gentlem an appreciates the luxury of a pair of elegantly fitting pantasioons, graceful ard easy, without a twist or a wrinkle. The unioning establishment of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., 231 Broadway, has been for many years celebrated in this department of the business, as well as for the perfect fit and style at their Vests Coats, Sacks, Over-coats,

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE, READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE, BE CASH OR CREDIT.—This department of our business under the direction and management of William Gard-r, who has had long experience, and is practical and aty in this branch of business. We invite the attention desires to the style of this attect particularly. Light Profits in the system we have adopted, being cou-med that it is the popular one. We are prepared to grant beral terms of credit in this department. We solicit an inspection of the stock from close bayers. Twengry, MOLLTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

EDY. MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Bro

ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Capital \$306,000, with liberty to increase it to \$106,000.

This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, the Com-

Company, from and arter Phary, the recognition of the first of the amount of subscriptions to be paid the time of subscripting. No subscription to exceed Five suand Dollars. THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

JM. WHETERN, Secretary.

Primor Livingsion.

August Belmont.

Francis W. Edmonds, standarson, matter Hamilton, Jr., Eibert J. Anderson, matter Livingsion.

Philip Burrowes,

Henry C. Murshy.

Edmund Hurry, Superintending Architect. Edmund Hurry, Sup

GLORIOUS!-English Imperial Three-ply arpeting of glittering colors, elegant Mosaic and soroli quied, only \$1 the yard, at No. 99 Bowery at HIRAM ADERACK N. The newest and most decirable Carpete ver officed in this market. Purchasers will advance their storest by examining these beautiful Carpets.

CARPETINGS, &C .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE. - Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent. cail at Mo 70 Canal at. E. A. PETERSON & Co., and there you will find good (all weel) Corpet at he. Js. 6d., ta per yard; ex. superfine. he, js. 6d da per yard; Three Pir, 7s., 7s. 6d., 2s. per yard; Tanestry Bruesels, is to 10s. Also a large and applemed assortment of Tapestry Volvets, new patterns; Od Clothe from 2s. 6d. to 7s. per yard.

No. 94 Bowery, J. HYATT'S Carpet and Phoor Oil Choth Warehouse. If any of our readers are about purchasing Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Huser Deor Mats, Puble and Picno Covers, Window Shades, &c. &c., we should particularly advise them to call on "Ir RYATT. Bid is selling staces of Carpeta astonishingly

TJ. N. GIMBREDE, Card Engraver, ate Me. 4 John st.) No. 382 Broadway. Metropolitan lotal, (Mible's)—Wedding, Invitation, Visiting and Rustone Cards, engraved and printed to suit all tunine; sing mile, a well selected stock of elegant Wedding Stamory, Cabe Barce, silver Door Plates, Francy Goods, he. R.—Initials stamped on paper and envelopes.

BOSTON PLANO-FORTES.—The largest pertunent of Pinnes in this city is to be found at the ware-mes of T Gillert & Co., No. 323 frandway, opposite condway Bank and Theater, and with be cold at great har-ma These Pinnes have the metallic frame, and are war-sted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal me. Second-hand Pinnes for sale chesp. Pinnes to les, and and repaired.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY

WIGG AND HAIR DYS .- The

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIS .- Patent Taper'ry, Isgiam Parent Tapestry. Three ply Caroeta, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 37 Bossry, Huans Andreason's. Also, English Tapes 17 Bruse's of magnificent, unique styles, imported expressly for New Pork stade. They will be sold very cheap.

GENIN'S LADIES' AND JOVENILE BAZAAR.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .- PR-TRANSOR HUMPHREY, No. 179 Breadway, corner of White st., having purchased largely at the late large suchoseales, will dispose of the same at the following low prices: Rich Velvets, 13s.; Tapastrias. 9: Brussels, 3s.; Three plr. 7s. to 5s.; Engrains, 4s. to 5s., and all other goods.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, BALSTON SFA. SARATOGA CO. New York.—The next term will commence on the 8th of May. Object, to ste-pure the student practically as well as theoretically, in the trial of Causes, ex tempore seesking, &c. &c. Doloma of B. of Laws conferred admitting to practice by the charter.

The beauty of Lyon's Magnetic Powder.

So harm east it is to us.
That you might sprinkle it in your chamber,
And think it none the worse.
But unto Bugs it is sure death—
One Powder I beg you try,
And, as sure as you have life and breath,
You'll see those Creepers die.
Also Pills for Rats.
E. Lyon, No. 424 Broadway.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP - REMOVAL - W. J DAVIS. Sole Agent for F. S. CLEAVER'S Prize Medal Honey Soap, has removed to more extensive premises, No. 40 Courtlandt st., opposite the

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE .—The price for divertising in this paper will henceforth be 10 cents a line such is sertion.

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will clease leave their orders early This Morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

.. If any of our Advertising friends would like to admire their own good looks we advise them to hand in their favors To-Day, so that they will shine forth in our long-needed NEW TYPE to-morrow morning. We hope to make a remarkably comely appearance on that occasion.

Congress .- In the Senate vesterday the Japan Expedition was discussed and postponed. The Appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. Bradbury's amendment, allowing two members to California and one for the fraction in South Carolina (thereby increasing the num ber of members of the House of Representatiues to 234) was carried.

In the House, the Navy Discipline bill was taken up, and pestponed to take up the Homestead bill. Several Buncombe and humorous speeches were made, and then the House ad-LEGISLATURE. - In the Senate, the bill to

make the District-Attorney a salaried office In the Assembly the Emigrant bill was or

dered to a third reading. The Ocean Steamship bill was received from the Senate and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Rhode-Island is Whig throughout, with the exception of the Governor (PRILIP ALLEN,) than whom it would be difficult to find a better in-his party at all events.

Various items of interest will be found in our columns, both by Mail and Telegraph, but we have no room to particularize.

The NEW-YORK DISTRICT DELE-GATES to the Baltimore Convention, in conclave yesterday at Albany, gave the contested seat from this City to LORENZO B. SHEPARD OVER the head of CHARLES O'CONOR, and then elected Horatio SEYMOUR of Utica and John B. L. SKINNER of Buffalo, State or Senatorial Delegates over Francis B. Cutting of this City. and Heman J. Redfield of Batavia. We suspect Gen. Cass's friends-those who really mean to neminate him-begin to smell a rat by this time. We consider the above award and election s timore will be cast according to circumstances.

We ask the general attention of our readers to the long but deeply interesting explanation of the modern "Spiritual Mani-PESTATIONS," so called, from the pen of Dr. B. W. Richmond, of Northern Ohio, which appears in our columns to-day. Standing as a moderator in this controversy, we do not assume to decide that Dr. R. has settled the question, but we have no hesitation in saying that his essay is by far the most lucid, candid and forcible of any expose of 'the Rappings' by a nonbeliever in their Spiritual origin, whose writings have reached us. And we have inserted it to the exclusion of several articles of like tendency, because we regard it as embodying all that is essential in their statements and presenting mere than they contain in support of their own

Candor compels us to add that the theory of Dr. R. does not account for all the phenomena that we have observed, much less for what has been credibly related to us as fact. Yet, if we were compelled to decide off-hand, we should say that Dr. R.'s theory seems more consistent and plausible than any other which has reached us, from the lowest depths of toe-cracking or ankle-enapping up to the loftiest hights of 'Spi-

Gen. Scott and New-York.

Yesterday morning we gave by special telegraph dispatch the proceedings of the Whig Caucus at Albany. The following are the Reselutions, which passedfiby 50 to 1; the latter, being William Taylor of the XIIIth District of this City and County, who afterward concurred

with the majority : Whereas, Gan Winyikid Scott, in consideration of his life having been wholly devoted and actually spent in the service of his country, and that by such service he has green in the service of his country, and that by such service he has green in the service has a service has a serviced has shown himself; satir entitled to the gratitude and affection of his country men; therefore, Legislature of Reselved, That the White members of the Legislature of Reselved, That the White members of the Legislature of Runne as their first choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of such Convention.

Common Council .- The Aldermen held session last night.

Politions.-- Except for widening Battery-place, here were no petitions of public importance. Resolutions-To reorganize Engine Co. No. 15 dopted. To build a \$350 carriage for Hese Co. No.

amove bell from Centre Market ; to have an from Bell-tower instead of a weeden one, in Macdengal-pt., and a weeden one in Marion-st., for the Centre

The Express, in order to give point to its attack on the Maine Law, hypocritically assumed the garb of advocacy of the Temper-

ance cause, saying
"We are Temperance men," &c. "When w want to enforce our riews, see go to the Temper ance meetings." &c. &c.

-Now these pretenses were utterly untrue, and the interests of truth obliged us to say so. The 'we' of The Express are not 'Temperance men,' except as all men who take care not to get drunk are so, and they don't "go to the Temperance meeting" to enforce Temperance views. We have read The Express pretty thoroughly since it was first known by that name and conducted by its present Editors, and we cannot remember that it has ever Editorially urged its readers to Total Abstinence from All that may Intexicate or to any sort of opposition to the Rum Traffic. Yet, because we felt bound to expose its dissimulation, The Express exelaims "scurrility and personality," and pro

"We could retort upon The Tribune with the force and cirectness of Nathan's preaching to David,—
"Thos art the man,"—if we were disposed to do so, and in a manner to make the Editors wince at their Temperance pretensions and self-righteens adulations, as the law of Temperance is here laid down. Any slanderer can say that "our Temperance is of that tort and no other, which Rumsellers and no others approve of and rejoice in!" But it is a species of blackguardism and personality, which no man of truth, no gentleman, nobody who valued his own reputation for veractive, or the character of other people, would indulge in. It is precisely such Temperance advocates as The Tribune that lead communities and parties into the worst excesses of intemperance." Now asto 'personality,' the readers of eithe

paper will bear witness that The Express itself dragged into the controversy its Editor's per senal habits in order to give force to a blow at the Maine Law. But for that, we should not have alluded to the subject. Has it any right. hen, to cry 'personality and scurrility,' because we expose the falsehood of its pretense? It does not now attempt to justify its Temper ance professions, nor its pretense that " we go to the Temperance meeting," but shuffles off under a cry of "blackguardism and personality." But what should we do when we see the cause we love stabbed under false pretenses of friendship

-But The Express tries a new dodge which is rather meaner than the old one. It eays it could "make the Editors of The Tribune wince ag their Temperance pretensions and self-righteous laudations." Now there are some dozen persons connected, one way or snother, with the preparation of matter for The Tribune, and we presume it would be possible for The Express to prove some one or more of them not a thorough Temperance man. But the Editor of The Tribune so advertised in its Prospectus and known as such to The Express and the American public, who alone directs the course of this paper on questions of Politics, Legislation, &c. and who alone has written Editorially in these columns on the subject of the Maine Law, is Horace Greeley, and he most carnestly challenges and defies The Express to "retort" upon him anything in his life or conduct, during a residence in this City of more than twenty years, inconsistent with his Temperance professions. You have chosen to make a threat and an insinuation; we dare you to fulfill your threat! we defy you to justify your insinuation! Do not shuffle off into some other falsehood, but meet the issue you have wantonly courted! And, while doing it, show if you can why your charge that we have set up "pretensions" and indulged in "self-right. eous adulations" shall not be branded a calumny! We dare you to the proof!

NEAL Dow's DEFEAT .- The Eastern Argus, the 'Democratic' organ at Portland, thus explains the victory achieved by its party in the defeat of Neal Dow :

defeat of Neal Dow:

"Judge Parris's administration will vindicate itself. He will prove himself, we believe, a faithful, capable and judicious officer. He will execute the laws—the Liquor Law and all—in the true spirit of the laws, and he will do so, we trust, in such a way that its official action will not be everruled by the Courts of Justice of the State. The voters of Portland have not believed that the laws could not be executed here without the reciection of Mayor Dow. They have thought, on the contrary, that Judge Parris would do better justice to the duties of that office than its present occupant, and, so thinking, they have accomplished yesterday's result. It is not, of course, a result against temperance, for Judge Parris is a staumch temperance man. It is not a assult in Favor of REFEALING THE Liquor Law, for no such issue was presented in the canuass, and the question of its repeal belongs to a different tribunal from any which can be constituted by the voters of Portland. It is a result brought about by the organized action of the Democratic party, aided by the efforts of men of all parties, who believed that the course of Mr Dow in office has been arbitrary and beyond law, and has thus been calculated to discredit unnecessarily the very measure by virtue of which he chiefly claimed his election."

—This may all be true, and yet the Boston

-This may all be true, and yet the Boston Rumsellers have not poured out their thousands for nothing. We believe the election of Parris & Co. opens the gates, so far as official watch. fulness is concerned, for the smuggling of barrels and demijohns of Liquor into the State, which Neal Dow's determined vigilance would have kept out. Worse still, though the Maine Law issue was carefully shunned by the opponents of Dow in the canvass, it will be every where else proclaimed to have been directly involved and decided against the Law. The news of Dow's defeat has already defeated the medified Maine Law in Pennsylvania, and will be powerfully wielded by those desirous of securing a like result in New-York and Massachusetts. Well, gentlemen Politicians! we can wait if we

must; perhaps you can-look to it! Mr. Dow's vote is now 165 more than it was last year, when it was supposed that everything

The Times-which has hitherto kept exceedingly mum on the subject of the Maine Law-was coaxed partly out of its shell vesterday by the result of the Connecticut and Portland Elections, through which extremity it protruded, we are unable, after several readings of its article, to determine. But it professes inability to decide whether the Temperance Law has or has not really been sustained in the recent Town Elections of Maine, and adds:

"From a paragraph in The Tribune of yesterday, we might infer that the friends of law have no reason to be gratified with the result. There is an obvious disposition to play tricks with figures: to attempted desterity at an arithmetical game of themplering; and when this policer is preferred to a plain statement of the fact, there is a strong presumption raised against the party using it."

—We beg leave to assure our young neighbor that the above extract

that the above extract is as utterly devoid of truth as of good manners. There was no dexterity,' no 'thimble-rig' in our statement, but the simple, naked truth, according to the returns we gathered from reliable Maine journals. We could not give the votes on each side, because in many towns the enemies of the Maine Law were so few that they let the election go by default-Our exhibit was exactly "a plain statement of the fact," and we do not thank our neighbor for

THE WHIS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS have a meeting to-night to decide on the time and place of helding the next Whig National Convention. Philadelphia is objected to as too far North, and Annapolis is recommended. Would not Wilmington be preferable? EF EASTFORT, Maine, has che

We lose the two Senators in Middlesex County by a handful of votes-one of them (the Middletown) by a fraudulent ballot bearing the Whig State candidates with the Opposition Sepator, whereby some fifty votes were stolen from Mr. Douglas, (Whig) and his opponent swindled in by 27 majority. It is reported that the Norwich District is likewise lost by a small plorality; so that the Whigs may have but five Senators in all

-The town of Somers voted at the regular election as follows :

Represent D Webster 161 I. H. Mescham 161 atives. H. Mescham 161 Chester Field....160 No choice. Second trial next day :

CONNECTICUT .- The Hartford Times (Opposition) of yesterday afternoon gives the fellowing footing up of the vote for Governor in

Cties	Sermour.	Kandrick.	Best.
Hartford		5164	399
New-Haven		5692	363
New-London		2951	452
Fairfield	4544	4366	101
Windham	2118	1783	631
Litchfield	3817	3332	287
Middlesez	2347	2075	238
Tolland	1975	1598	166
Tetal		26,891	2,657
	29.548	2.657	
Seymour's maj	496	29,548	

cept ten. In these ten towns Seymour had last year, 1,213 votes : Fester, 1,161 ; scattering, 133. Should they come in the same this year, Saymour's clear majority would be 415. The Times gives the Legislature thus :

Joint Ballet98 CALAIS, Maine, has elected Whig Officers throughout-F. A. Pike Mayor by 90 majority.

Mr. Fillmore as a Candidate

The Albany State Register had lately a letter from Cayuga County, of which the drift (as we remember it) was that President Fillmore was remarkably popular in that (his native) County, although it would probably send a Delegate to the Whig National Convention in favor of another candidate. This letter provoked a train of thought to which we invite attention.

It is not true that the resistance to Mr. Fillmore's renomination is mainly incited by disappointed aspiration and personal hostility. These impulses are not absent, but a President in power and popular with the masses might set them at defiance. The real and formidable impediments to that renomination are mainly,

1. A consciousness that the Whig party is plainly committed to the ONE-TERM principle, by its own repeated protestations as well as by a profound conviction, founded on experience, that a Presidential placehunter must ever be strongly tempted to abuse his patronage to subserve personal 2. A general feeling that his nomination

would, to a moral certainty, be followed by his defeat-that it would be only laying him out for his political funeral, and exposing him to the repreach of having wantonly, selfishly broken down his party.

3. A strong conviction that there is another eminent and capable Whig who, if harmoniously nominated and not overburdened, can be triumphantly elected.

-These are the real reasons for the disinclination evinced by a great majority of the Whigs with whom we have conferred to put Mr. Fillmore again before the Country. Are they not weighty? Do they no deserve the respect at least of Mr. Fillmore himself, who in 1842 spoke of John Tyler's tergiversation, notoriously impelled by a desire of reelection.

"as an additional proof that our only security against treachery and inordinate ambition is found in the ONE-TERN PRINCIPLE. That takes away all inducement in the Executive to use his power to se-

In the face of this avowal, how paltry the pettifogging which would exempt Mr. Fillmore from the operation of this principle because he has not been elected PRESIDENT. That, you perceive, does not touch the point; it was " all inducement in the Executive to use his [official] power" for a personal end, that he warned us to guard against. How can he now ask us to disregard his ewn admonition ?

Old John Adams broke down the great party which formed and adopted the Federal Constitution by insisting on being run for a second term. Had he been wise enough, unselfish enough, to decline, and let John Jay run in his stead, New-York would easily have been carried and the Federal ascendancy preserved. Had Van Buren stood aside in 1840 and suffered a man 'fresh from the People' to be put up. the Jackson ascendancy might possibly in like manner have been maintained. Whenever there is a question whether a President in office ought to decline or run again. the doubt is equivalent to a moral certainty that the incumbent should stand aside. The President who has not his own party at his back is most unlikely to prove a popular candidate for re-election.

But in a case like the present, where President engages in a canvass for reelection with his own State notoriously against him-with even his native County certain to elect an adverse Delegate-with a large majority of the States usually inclining to his party entreating him not to run-it seems to us that a most unseemly draggling of the Presidential robes is involved in his descending into the arens of candidateship. With New-York, Pennsylvanis, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, Delaware, and nearly all the States which must decide the contest asking, imploring that a fresh and strong candidate be taken up, so as to give them a chance, it seems to us a most ungenerous return for past honors thata Presiould be willing to see himself forced on the party by the votes of Virginia, Ala ness and Texas-all section not

to cast an Electoral Vote for him or any Whig whatever. Is it not so?

Mr. Filimore has done us no harm as President-has removed no relative of ours from office and denied us no favor -for be never had a chance. We have twice done something-ence all we could-to promete his nomination for Vice-President, and have had reason in former years to esteem him a personal as well as political friend. We believe he has been pushed into serious mistakes since he attained the Presidential Chair, but neither rapacity for office nor indifference to self-respect and public opinion is an offense of which we have accused him. Yet there is that in his present attitude which we cannot respect, and all the more because we believe a great portion of those new estensibly pressing his renomination neither expect nor desire it, but are using his name to effect ulterior purposes. We believe that, if the nominal 'Fillmore men' were to-day compelled each to answer truly the question, 'Do you really desire the President's renomination?' a majority would reply in the negative. We feel sure that their interests if not their principles must constrain them to prefer a Whig triumph to a Whig defeat, and that the sequel will show it. Is it right that the name of a President should be used as a foot-ball by self-seeking politicians! The dignity of his station and the respect due to his ewn character should induce Mr. Fillmore to relieve himself from a position in which he can reap neither advantage nor hopor.

Laber and Machinery.

A thoughtful laborer for wages (H.) sends us an account he finds ourrent in the journals of the rapid progress of Printing by Machinery, as illustrated by a single cheap daily newspaper. That paper now prints 48,475 sheets (or 101 reams) per day, which it is enabled by rapid machinery to de from one set of types, whereas, if obliged to use the Hand-Press of former days, it would be obliged to set up its type twenty-nine times over for each daily edition, employing 812 compositors instead of barely 28, and 116 pressmen instead of some ten or twelve only. Hereupon our correspondent comments as fellows : MR. GREBLEY: It will be seen by the above, which

I quote merely as a convenient text to illustrate the matter in hand, that in one establishment a difference is made of nearly or quite nine hundred men, in consequence of the invention or improvement of machinery which has taken place within a less time than the last 25 years, from the number it would have been necessary to have employed to prosecute the same amount of business had no such progress been made. The same is true, I suppose, to an equal extent, of The Tribune and other journals of large circulation. The same—I. e., the alarming encroachment which mackinery is every day making on what has heretofore been performed by human muscles clone—is not proultar to say one branch of employment. The resiliess inquiry and invention or the present is rapidly and surely intruding from muscles, which do not become hungry, or experience the depression of low wages and consequent low fare, into every department of human industry, crowding out and setting adrift thousands of the industrious, to seek new and untried means of subsistence, from which soon again to be driven, by what many of them have come to look upon as their greatest, most persevering and relentless enemy—machinery.

Whither, I would thoughfully and anxiousquote merely as a convenient text to illustrate the

another, and at last finds his employment altogether attiol and uncertain, from the number of his fellows driven to the same condition as himself. His labor is truly "a drug in the market," and stern necessity is fast putting him. If thus not aircady, wholly at the mercy of capital. I could not but sadly ponder, as one while watching the nicely adjusted movements of a cheap engine, which had ejected him and his fellow in like condition from the place whence for years he had obtained a livelihood for themselves and families, significantly observed to me that "the best thing that could be done with that thing would be to break it to pieces and pitch it out of the window." They saw wood about town now when they can get it to do, as the machinery which they have in such successful operation in Chicago and some other cities for that purpose, has not yet been introduced here. Their daughters, too, who have, till within a six month back, had work at \$2.50 per week in the factories, are now out of employ. This, you know, is but one of countless similar illustrations which take place every day in poer families. " " H.

We have thus allowed our friend to state

We have thus allowed our friend to state his whole case (though he only submitted it that we might comment on its substance,) and we now solicit his attention to some thoughts by it suggested.

Why does our friend go back only to the Hand-Press to exhibit the disastrous effects of Machinery on the interests of Labor? The Hand-Press itself is a labor-saving machine of immense capacity-far more so in its day than the Power-Press which is new extensively superseding it. It threw wholly out of employment and reduced to absolute destitution thousands upon thousands of skillful, accurate, admirable penmen who had given the best years of their lives to acquire skill in a profession or pursuit which the Press almost extirpated. To be at all consistent, 'H.' must demand not the destruction of the Power-Press only, but of all Printing or Copying Presses whatever. 'Ah! but then there could be no news-

papers !'- Nay; that does not follow. Kosouth's first gazette was not printed, but a carefully prepared abstract of the bayings and doings of the Hungarian Diet, whereof cepies were made by scribes for general diffusion. There have been many such instances of unprinted journals.

Well; there could be no such journals is we now have.' Ne, nor could there be without the Power-Press. We could not afford such a paper as The Tribune new is for four times its present price if we were obliged to print it on Hand-Presses; in fact, no such paper could be supported at The subsisting truth, then, must be ac-

cepted and looked fairly in the face. The mountain will not come to Mahomet; he must go to the mountain. The existence not, cannot go backward; Machi

not be destroyed; it cannot even be held where it is, but must move onward to further and vaster triumphs. We may deplore this, but cannot prevent it.

But what, then, (asks H.) is to become

of the Working Classes [meaning the la-

berers for wages] whose only capital is

their muscles?' We answer, They must

become something more than mere hireling

drudges-unthinking movers of matter.

They, too, must move forward. 'The true

Eden is not in the Past but in the Future." If laborers on the soil, they must strive to become owners of the Soil, and to this end must exact such changes in our fundamental laws governing the disposition of Lands as will insure the frequent breaking up of great estates, the easy acquisition of Pablic Lands by the landless, while prohibition absorption in large amounts by non-residents and non-cultivators. In short, they must so shape the Public Policy as to render the acquisition of a little land easy to all and the retention of much land difficult to any. Such is the foundation of a Public Policy adapted to the altered condition of things, which now ominously threatens to render Labor so insignificant by immensely increasing the power of Machinery. But the Mechanical and Manufacturing laborers have their duty to perform also They must cease to be mere hired waiters en or adjuncts to Machinery-they must resolve to become its creators, directors, owners. They must begin by saving (and if temperate and industrious, the majority of them can still do this while unmarried :) and, having saved something, they must legally combine this in a common capital (which is easy under our excellent General Manufacturing Law, and the kindred acts of many other States,) to be directed and

managed by their own chosen officers and

so wisided as to supply themselves with con-

stant employment and the use of the best

and most effective machinery. In other

words, they must contrive to make the con-

stantly transpiring improvements in Ma-

chinery work no longer against but for

them, and the whole problem is solved. This they can do, not without brains but by the use of such as they have; not without forecast, frugality and self-denial, but by means of them. For example: the Carriage-Makers of Bridgeport lately reduced the wages of their Journeymen-under pressure of what secessity we do not know, but we presume there was a reason for it. Certain Journeymen said- We will not work for the reduced wages now offered us;' but, instead of standing iele and so insuring their own ultimate submission to the masters' exactions, they clubbed together what means they had and bought tools and stock with it, while the fact that they had a capital, amassed by their own labor as Journeymen, emboldened men of larger means to erect for them such a building as they needed, in which they went to work for themselves, and are now quietly and steadily constructing Carriages for all who will buy of them. Here was no mob, no violence, no hard words ner hard feelings, but a new Industrial system quietly adopted and inaugurated without convulsion or struggle. Now suppose new invention after invention shall diminish the labor and cheapen the products of Carriagemaking, we see nothing to impede their doption by this company or firm as w by their rivals in business, nor can we per-

ing since Power-Presses came in vogue.) In short, we see in the facts which alarm and appall our correspondent only earnest intimation that Divine Providence s unwilling that the mass of mankind dell longer remain mere mindless tools and make-weights in the hands of the few. but summons them to a higher and nebler existence. They may be led, for one of two generations, to mistake or disobey the summons,—they may seek like Jonah flee in a contrary direction from that toward which they are impelled -but the result so clearly indicated must ultimately be attained. In the fullness of this conviction, we week and wait.

ceive that these workers will lose by such

improvement. If less labor shall thereafter

be required to make a carriage, there will

probably be more earriages bought in con-

sequence of their lower price, so that the

aggregate of labor required in carriage-

making will naturally increase instead of

falling off, (as has been the case with Print-

Saul among the Prophets.

'The world does move!' bear with e everlasting mountains, ye unfathal and stagnant depths; bear witness even The North American Review! Just imagios, you can, two articles in the same No. of s conservative Review of twenty years since on the Rights and Wrongs of the Employed or bireling caste-nay, it will be enough fancy the appearance of one such artistin a periodical necessarily limited in the circulation to the wealthy and culticate portion of society. And yet there are itively two articles on the condition just claims of the sun browned, lower of Society in the April No. of The North American Review!

That they are essays of great ment, have not affirmed; that they are fare it would be absurd to hope. That the ject should be broached at all in that en ter, and in a spirit which clearly that some change is necessary-nay, pensable-is 'glory enough' for the being. That the progress of the Millions in Knowledge, Virtue, Ferecast, will over be such as to and induce a more just and equal than the present between Capital, S. Labor, the wattern in The Review eption ; yet that it is no le